

## WILL PROBABLY TALK PENCE.

A Momentous Event in the German Reichstag.

DISMARCK TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Europe Anxiously Waiting—Comments of the London Press—Probable Discovery of Thomas a Becket's Bones.

What the Chancellor Will Say.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]  
BERLIN, Feb. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Hismarck's speech to-morrow, it is generally expected, will be of the most peaceful character. In fact, in effect, precisely like his conversation telegraphed to the Herald last week. It may be also that he will disown the unfortunate semi-officials which caused the war alarms and place on their shoulders the responsibility of Europe's anxiety. The tone of the German provincial press has been less anxious to-day. The houses also showed a firmer feeling. The probabilities are, therefore, that to-morrow Germany enters on a period of optimism likely to last some months though it is fairly certain that the nature of the speech to be then made will not be absolutely fixed until Hismarck stops speaking as dispositive the statement that the publication of the Austro-German treaty will have a permanent peaceful effect. I have satisfactory authority for stating that during the whole period in which Russia transferred troops to the frontier all the details of the treaty were as well known to the czar and his chief military advisers as they were known to Hismarck, when in January, 1887, he said in the Reichstag: "Our friendship with Russia remains undisturbed. We expect from Russia neither an attack nor an unfriendly policy." It is said here that a portion of the most offensive Russian military transfers were columns on which the czar's knowledge, or at least before their threatening nature was fully comprehended. There is, however, no idea that these officials will be disgraced, and, regardless of all assurances which may be privately given by the chancellor, there is little hope expressed that any decidedly peaceful action can be expected from Russia.

At 9 a. m., New York time, Hismarck is expected to begin his speech upon which the fate of 5,000,000 soldiers depends.

## FULL OF GRAVITY.

Comments of This Morning's London Papers on the "War Crisis."

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 6, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—All the morning papers devote great space to what the headlines call the "war crisis." For instance the Standard, four columns on different continental dispatches and thus concludes a leader: "The facts are patent. Germany and Austria are allied and avowedly preparing against the possibility of an attack by Russia which is notoriously arming for a struggle with some power. Germany and Austria have now said, as plainly as they well can, that in their opinion, the Russian armaments are directed against themselves. Thus, a diplomatic conflict between themselves, has begun and in that diplomatic conflict, one side or the other must consent to be worsted unless it chooses to run the risk of having to fight. We must do the emperor of Russia the justice to confess that he is jealous and sensitive of his honor in the old significance of that word; so is the German emperor, so is Prince Bismarck. The controversy, therefore, is a dangerous one and Europe will watch its progress with anxiety and alarm." The News has a perfectly non-committal article. The Times devotes four columns to continental specials, which mainly hint of diplomacy. Its leader on the subject declares: "At this juncture Signor Crispien's speech in the Italian chamber on Saturday is important, for it seems to have been interpreted by some of his hearers as forecasting some active step on the part of the emperor toward calling Russia to account for warlike preparations. If this interpretation of the tenor of his speech is accurate it adds appreciably to the gravity of the situation."

## BECKET'S BONES.

Probability That They Have Been Discovered at Canterbury.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I came to-day a Canterbury pilgrim and visited the ancient cathedral in consequence of a published report that excavations beneath its subterranean chapel had resulted in discovering the long-searched-for bones of Thomas a Becket. I found the immense and complicated edifice, sometimes called "A world of masonry," fairly bathed in spring-like sunshine. This seemed to beam particularly benignantly through eight out of the hundreds of windows. These eight contained stained glass commemorative of acts in the life of the great ecclesiast who there assassinated eight centuries ago. The sunshine could not, however, reach the form of the famous Black Prince, nor that of Archbishop Langton, of Magna Charta fame among the hundreds of buried greatness. The morning service was proceeding when I entered the vast interior, almost exhausted in historic interest. Archdeacon Smith, with five canons in attendance, was preaching from the parable of the Sower, his feeble voice curiously echoing through the vast pile. It was St. Agatha day. Afterwards a choir of twenty-two voices and the grand organ furnished soul-stirring music. After the service ended and there had been dispersed a congregation really large enough to fill an average church, but which in the colossal edifice looked like a handful of lilliputians, I captured a verger, who was put through a pleasant cross-examination. He showed the indubitable spot where the prime was assassinated, of course the once famous shrine was now sacrificed, with carvings and statues and windows to Cromwellian times, when the roundhead soldiers stabled their horses there and bivouacked in the transepts and chapels. The pavement around the spot is made, however, sufficiently monumental by having been worn down by the knees of the crowds of worshippers that during at least centuries had there offered prayers of penitence and ablutions. These are the verger's phrases. I did not ask him about the tens of thousands of American sight-seers who had rubbed so close leather thereabouts very ably. It had long been a disputed question among ecclesiastics and antiquaries at what spot Thomas a Becket was there buried.

Began the verger: "We—no and he placed stress on the pronoun, "began excavations in the crypt beneath the spot where—" it was on his lips to say "old chap," but he said—"bishop fell on the pavement above us."

To cut short his long story, his Canterbury tale as it were, amounted to this:

## ON BEHALF OF THE BIVALVE.

Senator Platt Introduces a Bill in the Interest of Oysters.

THE FIGHT ABOUT PURE LARD.

White of Indiana Makes a Good Showing in His Contest For a Seat in the House—The Telephone Cases.

For the Protection of Oysters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill directing the prosecution of inquiries by the commissioner of fish and fisheries as to the condition of oyster beds in the natural oyster beds lying within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States by star fish, winkle and other animals destructive to oyster life. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose and requires the fish commissioner to report to the next congress whether any and what protective measures should be adopted to protect oysters.

THE FIGHT ABOUT PURE LARD.

The second engagement of the lard war took place at the department of agriculture Saturday afternoon. The first engagement occurred in the room of the senate committee on agriculture ten days ago, when the lard manufacturers of the country were given a hearing upon the bill which was introduced by Senator Dwyer and which proposed to place on the same footing as the manufacture of oleomargarine. At that hearing a man by the name of Kimball, representing a Boston establishment which pretends to furnish the only pure lard manufactured in this country, astounded the committee by making that claim. Senator Plumb asked him how he could substantiate that statement. The man said he could.

"Can you name twenty respectable manufacturers who adulterate their lard?" asked Senator Plumb.

"I can," said the man.

"Can you name one hundred?"

"I can," said Kimball.

Well, replied Senator Plumb, "twenty will be sufficient; give us the list."

Mr. Kimball was not prepared to give the list just then and wanted to adjourn. Five minutes later the fire engines began to arrive on the scene from the neighboring fire station Boulevard du Palais and the station in the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. An immense crowd collected round the big shop, which stands at the corner of the quai on the Seine near Pont Neuf. The fire broke out simultaneously from four or five points on the ground floor and in the cellars, where huge masses of flammable and other goods were stored, thus pointing to arson. Colonel Conston, head of the Paris Pompiers, himself was on the spot busy with his men trying to get the fire under control with ten or twelve fire engines. At 10 o'clock the fire was checked. A huge quantity of goods were ruined. The damages are estimated at about 500,000 francs, said to be covered by insurance. Five pompiers were half suffocated and carried off to be attended to. No lives were lost.

## THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

Four Persons Killed and Several Injured in a Pennsylvania Wreck.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 5.—An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, was thrown from the track by a heavy freight train, at Steamboat station, N. Y., early this morning. The following persons were killed: Miss Hattie Abbott, aged 17, of Sheffield, Ill.; George Ellis, Meadville, Pa., conductor of freight train; and John H. Harty, Sheffield, Ill., right arm out and bruised. Several others were injured more or less seriously, but none fatally.

## Condition of Wyoming Cattle.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The editorial in the BEE of the 2nd inst., entitled "Cattle Losses in the West," is a mistake as regards reference made therein to Wyoming. Douglas is practically the center of the cattle raising interests of the territory and from all obtainable evidence I feel safe in asserting that thus far this has been the most favorable winter for stock in the past five years. There has been absolutely no loss as yet. There has been a severe cold, but it has not been only a few days severe cold weather without wind. The recent blizzard did not touch the territory at all. Range riders report no dead animals and the cattle on the range are in good condition. The territory as a whole has not suffered in the least. The mercury has been no lower than in three weeks and cattle on the range are in good condition. The territory as a whole has not suffered in the least. The mercury has been no lower than in three weeks and cattle on the range are in good condition.

## Henry George Supports Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In an interview to-day Henry George said: Cleveland has set his face clearly in the direction of free trade. He is even now in advance of his party and has made the issue. It cannot be dodged or evaded. I am with the administration and I oppose to a party presidential candidate as long as the administration and the democratic party tend to support Cleveland. I have a strong belief that President Cleveland is a far more radical man than his party or even his message, and that he will at the opportune moment take a stride that will make his last advance look insignificant.

## The Texas Capital Dedication.

AUSTIN, Feb. 5.—The board of directors of the Texas International and Interstate Fair association have issued an official circular containing a prospectus, list of prizes and regulations governing the interstate encampment and civic celebration to be held in this city from May 14 to 19, in honor of the dedication of the new capital building. The money prizes offered aggregate \$36,000.

## An Embellishing Treasurer Caught.

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Israel Lucas, the absconding treasurer of Andazco county, O., and his wife were arrested here to-night. Lucas was living under the name of L. Wise. When he left the United States on August 27 last he had \$92,000 in his possession.

## For Grant's Monument.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Grant Monument Association has issued a circular addressed to artists and sculptors, inviting competitive designs for a monument to be erected over General Grant's grave, to cost \$500,000. Prizes are offered.

## Steamship Arrivals.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Nederland, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived—The Zealand, from Amsterdam.

## Killed in a Saloon.

SHEFFIELD, La., Feb. 5.—W. C. Farmer, a commercial traveler from St. Louis, was shot and killed last night in a saloon by one Charles Parker from Georgia. Farmer's friends live at Ashby, Ill.

## REducing Passenger Rates.

A Revulsion of Feeling Among the People of Iowa.

LOWER FREIGHTS DESIRED FIRST.

A Resolution to That Effect Returns the Two-Cent Fare Bill to Committee—An Efficient Board of Health.

Iowa's Big Show.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The legislature is dragging its slow length along, and while in session is the main topic of Iowa interest. There is a steady throng of visitors at the capital, new faces being seen every day. The people of this city who think they can go any day, as a rule never go at all. But to the people in the rural districts and distant cities, a visit to the legislature presents great attractions. So the handsomely dressed farmer, the pert country lawyer, the overworked merchant who wants a little rest, the young bride couple, all turn their faces toward the state house and tarry for a few hours or days with the statesmen. They usually seek out first of all "our member," and it is a common sight to see a legislator summoned to the lobby to greet an enthusiastic delegation of his constituents, who come with great admiration and pride upon his greatness. He escorts them to comfortable seats and points out the objects of interest, and they go home and declare that "our member" is perfectly lovely. Thus do the great men keep themselves solid with their constituents.

THE PASSENGER FARE AGITATION.

The agitation over the 2-cent fare bill shows that it is possible for more reformers to go to the legislature than to the state house.

The great demand of the people of Iowa for the last year or two has been for better freight rates and relief from unfair discrimination. They haven't complained of the rate for passenger fare, and until the interstate commerce law cut off passenger and special rates for commerce, the passenger rate wasn't alluded to. But immediately following the vanishing of the passenger rate, the traveling men for 2-cent fare. A good many country editors who were asked for the first time in many years to pay fare, joined in the hue and cry, and succeeded in getting county conventions here and there to approve the idea. But the farmers and workmen, whose interests should have been first considered, were not consulted. They are now beginning to realize that they are being deceived, and they are beginning to oppose the bill. The farmers oppose it for another reason. They say that they ride on the cars but very little, and the proposed reduction would make a heavy demand on the fare. They would be a dollar in the course of the year. But they all ship produce of one kind or another and have to pay freight on most things they use. They say that every such legislation that reduces the receipts of the railroads goes further and compels them to raise the rate of freight on the produce. The farmers oppose it for another reason. They say that they ride on the cars but very little, and the proposed reduction would make a heavy demand on the fare. They would be a dollar in the course of the year. But they all ship produce of one kind or another and have to pay freight on most things they use. They say that every such legislation that reduces the receipts of the railroads goes further and compels them to raise the rate of freight on the produce.

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The great demand of the people of Iowa for the last year or two has been for better freight rates and relief from unfair discrimination. They haven't complained of the rate for passenger fare, and until the interstate commerce law cut off passenger and special rates for commerce, the passenger rate wasn't alluded to. But immediately following the vanishing of the passenger rate, the traveling men for 2-cent fare. A good many country editors who were asked for the first time in many years to pay fare, joined in the hue and cry, and succeeded in getting county conventions here and there to approve the idea. But the farmers and workmen, whose interests should have been first considered, were not consulted. They are now beginning to realize that they are being deceived, and they are beginning to oppose the bill. The farmers oppose it for another reason. They say that they ride on the cars but very little, and the proposed reduction would make a heavy demand on the fare. They would be a dollar in the course of the year. But they all ship produce of one kind or another and have to pay freight on most things they use. They say that every such legislation that reduces the receipts of the railroads goes further and compels them to raise the rate of freight on the produce.

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